particular hazardous wastes, reduction of wastes from packaging materials.

2. Environmental policy and management, including the legal and administrative measures related to the protection of environment, and economic instruments which are aimed at the internationalization of environment of environmental costs;

3. Increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energies;

4. Reinforcing environmental awareness, including environmental education and public participation;

5. Environmentally sound technologies, including cleaner production technologies;

6. Environmental problems in their relation to other policy areas and the relationship between environment and development;

7. exchange of views on global topics of mutual interest in the follow-up of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, especially in those areas which are covered by international Conventions and Protocols;

8. Exchange of views on and cooperation within the Commission on Sustainable Development;

9. Protection and rationale use of soil and land resources, including prevention of desertification; and

10. Protection and Conservation of flora & fauna with special attention to the study of rare and endangered species, to the prevention of trade in such species, and to the setting up of speical protection zones, national parks and natural sanctuaries.

Economic Orientation in Making of Foreign Policy

2861. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken/are being taken towards giving economic orientation to the foreign policy; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of External Affairs is placing the highest emphasis on giving an economic orientation to its diplomatic efforts, both at bilateral and multilateral levels.

(b) In keeping with the liberalisation of our trade and economic policies and the increasing globalisation of the economy, the Ministry has taken several steps to provide an enhanced economic content to its foreign policy. The constraints posed by new protectionist measures and discriminatory barriers in the form of labour and environment-related conditionalities, monopoly controls and restrictions on technology transfer are taken up in international organisations like the UN, NAM, G-77, G-15, CHOGM etc. Our economic diplomacy is aimed at activating a more meaningful and focussed North-South dialogue and forging new partnerships for development which would make for a greater flow of financial resources into developing countries like India, better market access for our exports as well as access to critical tools of competitiveness such as technology, particularly high technology and to global trade and information networks.

The Ministry, through the functions of its Missions and Posts abroad, particularly in target countries, promotes India's economic and commercial interests abroad through dissemination of information on trade, technology and investment oppartunities available in India, by providing back up support for promotion of our exports including project exports, monitoring the follow-up of various business transactions, facilitating removal of irritants and bottlenecks in respect of such

transactions, assisting business delegations going from India to foreign countries and vice-versa.

Our Missions are also actively involved in the organisation of exhibitions, fairs, seminars, buyer-seller meets and Joint Commission meetings.

Suitable strategies for improving India's trade relations abroad are devised through periodic reviews of commercial activities in the Missions abroad.

The Government has also formulated and is implementing a comprehensive investment promotion strategy aimed at promoting foreign investment into India. The Government is also working closely with apex industry/organisations in their efforts to attract foreign investment. Several promotional events have been organised both abroad as well as in India to project the country as an alternative investment destination to international corporate and business audiences.

Through the operation of the Indian Technical and Economic (ITEC) Programme and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme (SCAAP) this Ministry promotes technical assistance by India to countries in the developing world. Efforts are also afoot to streamline the ITEC programme to bring out a greater harmonisation between the activities under the programme and the pursuit of our economic and commercial objectives abroad.

भारत की अणु नीति

2862. **प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा:** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अणु बम बनाने के संबंध में सरकार का नवीनतम दृष्टिकोण क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार चीन और पाकिस्तान में आणविक हथियारों के निर्माण में प्रगति को देखते हुए शीघ्र ही अणु-बम बनाने का विचार रखती है; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार परमाणु अप्रसार संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने के अमरीकी दबाव में न आते हुए अणु-बम बनाने की स्पष्ट घोषणा करेगी?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर॰एल॰ भाटिया): (क) से (ग) सरकार की निरन्तर यह स्थिति रही है कि भारत का नाभिकीय कार्यक्रम पूर्णतः शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए है। तथापि भारत की सुरक्षा स्थिति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है तथा सभी सार्वभौमिक और क्षेत्रीय घटनाओं को विशेषकर हमारे पड़ौसी देशों की घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए उत्पन्न किसी भी खतरे का सामना करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपाय करने के प्रति सरकार पूरी तरह से वचनबद्ध है। इस सन्दर्भ में सरकार ने हमेशा और स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कहा है कि वह उसके वर्तमान स्वरूप में अप्रसार संधि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करेगी क्योंकि यह भेदभावपूर्ण है और यह नाभिकीय हथियार वाले तथा गैर-नाभिकीय वाले देशों के बीच एक स्थायी विभाजन करना चाहती है।

Non-Diplomatic Relations with Foreign Countries

2863. SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any country with whom India has no diplomatic relations;

(b) if so, what are the names of such countries; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Fiji.

(c) *Macedonia:* We have still to recognise Macedonia because there is a controversy over its name, which is yet to be resolved. Establishment of diplomatic relations will follow once we recognise Macedonia.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina remains confused; however, we have recognised them and intend to establish diplomatic relations in due course.